Mr Matthew Meader

THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6. 1796. [N° 1794.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

Flax-Seed and Barley

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GIBBS & CHANNING.

Newport, August 30, 1796.

TO BE SOLD,

ONE Hundred Hogsheads of New-England Rum Guinea Proof; and 180 Quarter-Casks of Sherry Wine.—Inquire of the Printer.

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Also, a small Consignment of NUTMEGS.

July 5, 1796.

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Pepper, by the Bag,
Port and Lisbon Wine by the Pipe or Quarter-Cask. Sherry Ditto,
A Quantity of Crates of Liverpool Ware, by Wholesale and Retail—blue, cream colour'd, &c.
Tumblers, Wine-Glasses, and Decanters, by Wholesale and Retail,
Best of Sweet Oil, by the Case,
Hyson Tea, by the Dozen, Half Dozen, or single Pound,
Chocolate, by the Box—N° 1 and 2, warranted,
A few Barrels of Pitch,
Castile Soap, by the Box.

He has also for Sale, at his Shop, opposite Mr. Philip Robinson's,

ALL Sorts of Wine,
Brandy, Best London Porter,
Rum,
Hyson Tea,
Chocolate, warranted,
A great Variety of Crockery Ware,
A few Barrels of Baltimore fine Flour.

FOR SALE,

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JAMAICA Spirits, per Hogshead or Barrel,
Windward Island Rum, Do.
Brandy, Ditto,
Sherry Wine (first Quality) per Cask,
Malaga, Ditto, Ditto,
One Pipe Port Wine,
Porter, per Cask or Dozen,
Sugar, per Hogshead or Barrel,
Bohea Tea, per Chest, warranted good,
Coffee and Chocolate,
Hyson and Souchong Teas,
Pimento, Pepper, & Nutmegs,
9 - 7 and 8 - 6 Window-Glass,
Flour, in Whole and Half Barrels,
Writing and Wrapping Paper,
Corks, assorted Size or Cask,
Brass Kettles—Caboules,
Stoves—Iron Ware—Griddle Pans,
Anchors, of all Sizes,
German Steel,
Grindstones,
First Quality Indigo,
Tar, Pitch, &c. &c.

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Mistick and Philadelphia TILE, by the Dozen,
Also—MOLASSES, of the first Quality, by Retail.

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Russia DUCK,
Ravens' Ditto,
Russia SHEETING,
Old and New Sable IRON.
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LONDON, June 7.

The following very affecting Letter is written by M. Gillet, a Gentleman who was Aid de Camp to the unfortunate La Fayette. The tyranny of Robespierre! It is absurd to compare it to the treatment described by M. Gillet.

Mr. EDITOR,

THE circumstance of our having been personally attached to Gen. La Fayette, by the duties of our station in his army, and more particularly by the consideration of his private and public virtues interested our liveliest feelings and gratitude in that pathetic description lately made by Mr. Fox, of innocence tortured with the most relentless and savage brutality. All the friends of humanity and liberty will sympathize [illegible] Mr. Fox on the great statesman, and in that burst of indignation and sorrow which broke from every part of the House of Commons. But all the colours and powers of eloquence can never do justice to the unparalleled sufferings of the unfortunate La Fayette, so justly entitled to the praise of being a man of the most uncorrupted nature. Let the tender and compassionate hearts of the British fair, and the boasted generosity of Englishmen, contemplate that gallant and distinguished character, seized upon neutral ground, and from the month of August, 1792, buried alive in cold, subterraneous, solitary dungeons, deprived of exercise, of air, of the light of heaven, of all intercourse with human beings; stripped of all his clothes, before his being plunged in his last dungeon at Olmutz, and clad like a galley slave in trowsers and waist-coat of sail-cloth—enduring in that condition the memorable winter of 1794; destitute of every thing, refused even a knife and fork, and the scanty comforts allowed to fellons; obliged to lie on the straw and a miserable matrass, the relict of his Prussian prison.

Such is the treatment, Mr. Editor, which for four years past La Fayette, La Pour-Maubourg, and Bureaux de Pusey, have *experienced* from those very governments professing to support against barbarians regular and religious establishments. Your readers will no doubt think it impossible to have aggravated such sufferings, to have sported more outrageously with all the laws of justice, all the laws of nations, the pangs of innocence, the groanings of humanity, the unmixed detestation of mankind.

But La Fayette was doomed to be wounded in the most sensible fibres of his heart; to see his wife, with his two daughters, sharing in all the horrors of a captivity unparalleled even under the tyranny of her former gaoler, Robespierre. She was forced to submit to such condition, as the price of her attendance upon her husband; vainly did she apply, not for a female servant instead of a male, as they were never allowed to have any one, but for a female attendant upon her two daughters, young women of sixteen and eighteen years of age, as they are shut up every night in a separate dungeon by a soldier, and under his sole keeping and discretionary inspection; she was refused by the governor of the Olmutz bastile. Vainly did she entreat for leave to attend divine service, and to seek for those consolations of religion, so consonant with her religious principles, and so necessary in her present situation. At last Madame La Fayette, more alarmed at the decline of her husband, sinking under such pressure of miseries, than at the rapid decay of her own health, begged, again to be allowed to go and consult the physicians of Vienna. Did they grant such request? No; she was absolutely refused permission to go to Vienna, or if she obtained leave to quit her dungeon, it was only on condition of her never visiting it, and perhaps never seeing her husband again: she chose to die with her husband.

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Newport, August 1, 1796.

Lateſt European Intelligence,

By the Hamburgh Packet, Captain Clay, arrived at Philadelphia from Liverpool.

WEITZLAER, June 16.

YESTERDAY was an alarming day, but it ended fortunately for us, as the French were compelled to retreat. The following is the account of this bloody action:

"Yeſterday at noon a cannonade began near our town. The French made two falſe attacks on Lenu and Wehrdorff, of both which places the Auſtrians had again poſſeſſion.—General Werneck, immediately ſent a reinforcement to Wehrdorff. About two in the afternoon the French under Generals Lefebvre and Grenier, attacked the town from the ſide of the foreſt of Altenberg, with 18,000 men. The Auſtrians had only their advanced troops and light troops on the ſide of the town. The affair was at firſt conſidered as of light importance; and Werneck, therefore, only brought up the regiments from the camp behind town. But theſe were not ſufficient, as the corps of Werneck only conſiſted of 7 or 8000 men.

"The Auſtrians in the firſt two hours loſt many brave men, but between four and five the Archduke Charles arrived, and headed the troops himſelf. This inſpired the ſoldiers with new courage, and turned the battle in our favour. Till ſeven o'clock the event of the day was doubtful. Had the Auſtrians been compelled to retreat, our city would have been expoſed to the moſt imminent danger. [illegible] having arrived ſome Auſtrian regiments, and about ſeven o'clock 9,000 Saxons. Theſe decided the victory.

"General Werneck in perſon, at the head of the regiment of Karaczay, forced up the mountain, took five pieces of cannon, and the Saxons on the left wing two. The heavy artillery alſo now came up, of which the Auſtrians had before been in want, and, about 9 o'clock, the French were reduced to flight, and driven beyond Altenberg. To-day the Auſtrians are five leagues in advance. The event of this battle was of the utmoſt importance to this city, Frankfort, and the whole neighbouring country.

"The Archduke Charles gave us the pleaſing intelligence that we had nothing more to fear, as the French were retreating with the utmoſt precipitation. The Auſtrians are already at Sinn, four leagues from this place. Ten pieces of cannon, and a number of priſoners, have been juſt brought in."

Same date—ten o'clock at night.

"Our brave defenders are following up the advantages they have obtained with the utmoſt alacrity and reſolution, and excite in us the hope of ſtill greater ſucceſſes.

"Fifty French ſoldiers have been brought in here, made priſoners at Herborn, four leagues from hence; as alſo ſeven chaſſeurs and a commiſſary with his cheſt, from Dillenburg. On the chaſſeurs alone were found 2000 Louis d'Ors.—One train of artillery after another is now paſſing through this city towards Dillenburg and Weilbourg. The Auſtrians are at Lahnberg, three leagues from hence, on the road to Weilbourg; the latter town was yeſterday evacuated by the French. As the French are already driven from the vicinity of Herborn and Dillenburg, the whole of the Auſtrian army will to-morrow, paſs the Lahn in purſuit of the enemy.

"The Auſtrians have ſuffered conſiderable in the late actions; but the French ſtill more.—Some eſtimate the loſs of the latter at from two to three thouſand men killed, and from 1700 to 2000 made priſoners.

"It is aſſerted that Gen. Lefebvre is among the priſoners.

P. S. "The part of the Auſtrian army which is already on this ſide of the Lahn, continues to advance. The French have already retreated to Limbourg. The Archduke Charles, paſſed the laſt night here; his head quarters are at Weilbourg."

June 17.

The following is a more particular account of the actions which took place on the 14th, 15th, and 16th, near this city and Altenberg.

Thoſe of the 14th conſiſted chiefly of ſlight ſkirmiſhes, without any formal attack; the French, however, were driven from Werdorf, Berghauſen, Fiſchbauſen, Dalheim, and Kleinfort. All theſe places ſuffered much when they retreated.

On the 15th, the actions firſt began to be warm. The French, informed that Auſtrian reinforcements had arrived on the Lahn, and the Dill, endeavoured to force the centre of the Auſtrians, and Gen. Lefebvre undertook to do it with 25,000 men; for as he had commanded in the expedition of laſt September, he was well acquainted with the country. He therefore, on the 15th in the morning, attacked the Auſtrians at Berhauſen and Wehrdorf, and endeavoured to penetrate with all his force through the wood of Berhauſen and Altenberg. The Auſtrian grenadiers, the regiment of huſſars of Verzay, and the Saxon chaſſeurs, who had come up, oppoſed them. The French had erected ſeveral fixed batteries from the heights near Leun to Altenkirchen, and made a terrible fire of cartridge ſhot and ſmall arms on theſe troops, by which the Saxon chaſſeurs eſpecially ſuffered exceedingly.

"Field Marſhal Lieutenant Werneck advanced to their ſupport with the troops poſted behind the town. —The firing was terrible, and the Auſtrians began to give way in ſeveral places. The ground and the weather were both unfavorable to them; every thing was adverſe, and a retreat appeared unavoidable. Such was the ſtate of the affair at 7 in the evening, when the Archduke Charles came entirely unexpectedly on the full gallop to the field of battle. During the hotteſt fire of cartridge ſhot, he rode through all the ranks conjuring the troops to hold out only a little longer, as reinforcements were on their march.

"The Auſtrians now bravely ſuſtained the enemy's fire, and immediately after arrived the Auſtrian troops from Weilmunſter and Nuenkeim, and drew towards Konigſberg. At the ſame time the brave Saxon troops advanced by Rechrenberg to the field of battle, and alſo a number of pieces of artillery, of which the Auſtrians had before been generally in want. Batteries were immediately erected, and a vigourous fire commenced. The Auſtrian and Saxon cavalry ſurrounded the wood, the infantry advanced againſt the batteries with bayonets fixed, ſeized them while the cavalry cut their way into the wood, and the French were obliged to retreat, and victory decided in favour of the Auſtrians about about ten o'clock."

FRANKFORT, June 21.

The French army under general Lefebvre which had ſo rapidly advanced to the Lahn, is now retreating ſtill more precipitately towards the Lower Rhine and Duſſeldorff. The whole country in the neighbourhood of the Lahn, is now evacuted. They leave their patroles and advanced poſts in their places to conceal their retreat, and the greateſt part of them are conſequently made priſoners.

In the action of the 15th near Wetzlar, which has had the moſt important conſequences, General Bonnard was killed. On the part of the Auſtrians, Count Schafgotſch is dead of his wounds at Wetzlar. The brother of Gen. Lefebvre was ſhot, and his body brought off by the inhabitants of Wehrdorf. On the 20th the French evacuated Neuwied; a ſally was made on them from the fortreſs of Ehrenbreitſtein as they retreated from before it, with conſiderable effect.

The fortreſs loſt only tow men during the blockade.—Large reinforcements are now on their march to the Rheingau, to prevent the French croſſing the Rhine near Bacherach; 18,000 Auſtrians are alſo poſted at the Peterberge, oppoſite Rheintels.

Marſhal Count Wurmſer has juſt received the command of the army in Italy. The Archduke Charles will be commander in chief of the two armies of the Upper and Lower Rhine.

PARIS, July 1.

OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.

ARMY OF THE RHINE AND THE MOSELLE.
Head quarters at Kehl, the 6th and 7th Meſſidor (24th and 25th of June)

The General in Chief to the Executive Directory.

"I received your Courier of the 2d Meſſidor (June 20) directing me to paſs the Rhine.—This morning at 9 o'clock we made ourſelves maſters of the entrenchments of Kehl. Our troops have occupied the right bank of the river ever ſince three in the morning. We could only effect the paſſage oppoſite the Kehl; the aſtoniſhing overflow of the Rhine for two days has ſo inundated the iſles where the troops were to land at Gamſheim, that it was impoſſible to land on firm ground.

The incredible obſtacles there were to be overcome, might have occaſioned doubts of the ſucceſs of ſuch an enterprize, attempted by any other troops than French. The bravery of the ſoldiers, the calm courage of the officers who directed the attacks, ſurmounted every difficulty. If no part, as I have already informed you, could we make a firſt debarkation on terra firma.

After having landed on the Iſles, with which the Rhine abounds, it was neceſſary to drive the enemy from them to attempt other paſſages, and to eſtabliſh ourſelves in them;—this circumſtance rendered a ſurpriſe impoſſible, and naturally afforded time for reinforcements to arrive. The rapidity and good conduct, however, of all the attacks, deprived the enemy of their advantages.

All the entrenchments of the Iſles were carried at the point of the bayonet, without any firing; the enemy had only time to make a diſcharge of grape ſhot, from each of the pieces of cannon that defended the iſles; and thoſe that might have ſaved themſelves were purſued with ſo much vigour that they had not time to deſtroy the little bridges that ſerved them as points of communication. We got poſſeſſion of them all.

The attack of the entrenchments of Kehl offered much greater obſtacles. We could only make it with our infantry. It was neceſſary to open on the enemy in a very conſiderable plain defended by their cavalry. We could not oppoſe our own cavalry to theirs, for it was impoſſible to embark them: the artillery that followed the firſt embarkation was equally uſeleſs, for it could not be conveyed over the iſles, but the intrepidity of our troops ſupplied the want of means. We made uſe of the artillery that we took, and it was ſufficient to take artillery men with us, who were ſoon in a condition to act upon the enemy.

The 2 600 men embarked, were not ſufficient to reſiſt the reiterated attacks of the enemy, whoſe camp of Willſtette put them in a condition to make them, and the very vigorous fire from all the entrenchments which it was neceſſary to carry; the flying bridge which on ordinary occaſions might have acted in a very ſhort period of time, could not be got ready in leſs than five or ſix hours; the exceſſive rapidity of the Rhine rendering the anchorage and manœuvring ſo difficult, that we ran the riſk, for want of prompt and ſpeedy ſuccours, of loſing the fruit of our enterprize.

It was neceſſary for an inſtant to deprive thoſe who and paſſed of all the means of retreat, in order to ſave them. I gave orders for the return of all the boats that had carried the firſt diviſion of troops, in order to ſend the neceſſary ſuccour: This manœuvre was made with ſufficient ſpeed, and we were enabled to begin with ſucceſs the attack of Kehl.

The firſt redoubt on the plain was defended by five mortars and 5000 men. The attack and carrying of it was completed at the ſame inſtant. The artillery we took afforded us the means of anſwering that of the enemy with advantage, and of making the attack of the other entrenchments which were ſucceſſively carried with equal courage. At nine in the morning, the enemy were entirely driven from Kehl, and our troops purſued the enemy in the road of Offenbourg, and took from them three pieces of cannon and many priſoners.

Our artillery of the Iſle of the Rhine ſeconded by a well directed fire, the attack of the works which were within their reach. The loſs of the enemy in this affair was very conſiderable in killed and wounded. We took between 7 and 800 men, 2000 muſkets, and 15 or 16 pieces of cannon.

The attack of Gambſheim had not the hoped for ſucceſs; the Iſles on which the troops ought to have landed, were covered with water from the ſwell of the two preceding days; this obſtacle, however, did not ſtop us; the debarkation was made in open day, under the enemy's fire, and the troops engaged up to their middle in water, during which they attempted to land; but the rapidity of the current which ſeparated them, did not permit them to recover their boats; they repaſſed to the left bank in the beſt order. The ſoldiers ſhed tears of rage to ſee their courage arreſted by obſtacles, which it was impoſſible for them to overcome.

This attack was commanded by the general of diviſion Beaulieu; he having under his orders the general of brigade St. Suzane, the adjutant generals Bellevane, Lechaſſeur, and the chief of the battalion of engineers, Hoirevin. The troops deſtined for this ſervice immediately returned to the attack of Kehl, to ſupport thoſe which had paſſed; the paſſage of Kehl was commanded by the general of diviſion Erniot; the different attacks were directed by the adjutants general Montrichard, Abbatucci, Dacaen, and the chief of the brigade of engineers Boiſgerard; the reſerve by the general of brigade Tholme. The general Deſaix commanding the centre of the army, took that of the two diviſions as ſoon as they had paſſed. The diſtinguiſhed conduct of all theſe brave officers merits the higheſt eulogiums. I muſt not forget to give you the moſt advantageous account of the talents and activity of the general of brigade Reghier, chief of the etat major of the army; the immenſe buſineſs of his office did not prevent him from taking the moſt active part in all theſe affairs, and rendering the moſt ſignal ſervices.

I had charged the adjutants general Abbatucci, Bellevane, Dacaen, Montrichard, and the chief of brigade of engineers Boiſgerard, and Dedon, the chief of the battalion of pontonneers, with a ſurvey of the Rhine, the preparation for a paſſage, and with all the details which an operation of ſuch importance demands. Nothing could equal the intelligence with which theſe preparations were made, but the intrepidity and talents which were diſplayed in the execution.

The troops which have paſſed to Kehl, are the ſecond battalions of the 3d half brigade, and the firſt of the 16th light infantry with the 21ſt, 89th and 56th infantry of the line. The chief of battalion Beodelievre, commanding the 2d battalion of the 3d half brigade of light infantry, particularly diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the attack of the redoubts; the wounds which he received did not prevent his continuing at his poſt—he is known for one of the braveſt officers of the army. The addreſs, the bravery, and the zeal of the battalion of pontonniers did not a little contribute to our ſucceſs—they worked without intermiſſion for ſixty hours.

The Gen. Lajalais, although not on the ſervice, requeſted of me at the moment of attack, that he might lead, as he perfectly knew the localities of the place; this knowledge was highly uſeful, and the example did not a little animate the courage of our troops—I will impart to you other traits of courage which have marked this day.—One of the moſt remarkable is, in the manner in which the firſt redoubt on the plain was carried; the ſoldiers, after having leaped into the ditch before the eſcalade, threw a ſhower of ſtones upon the defenders, who threw down their arms, when they ſaw the French upon the parade, and forcing the gorge.

If the enemy had known of this enterpriſe, it would have been almoſt impoſſible—It is fortunate that they were the dupes of all the falſe attacks and movements which we made to conceal it from them: They were equally ignorant in the town of Straſburg; they knew nothing of the preparations till the moment that they could no longer be concealed from them; that was the paſſage of the boats upon the branch Matile; on the 5th at midday, I made the gates be ſhut, that the enemy might not obtain further intelligence.

In the midſt of the eulogies which I have beſtowed upon all thoſe who have concurred in this operation, I regret that I have to complain of the watermen of Straſburg, whoſe bad diſpoſition has been carried to its height; thoſe of whom boats were requeſted for the expedition, refuſed the rudders to the requiſition of the chief of the Pontonniers. Your commiſſioners with the adminiſtrations of that town were obliged to make domiciliary viſits to procure them—this retarded the paſſage two hours, and day began to appear before the departure of the firſt boats; ſo that the falſe attacks which were begun, muſt have given the alarm along the whole river.

I hope we ſhall ſoon be in a poſition to extend our right hand to the army of Italy, and our left to that of the Sambre and Meuſe.

You will excuſe me, Citizen Directors, for not having ſent you my report as ſoon as the paſſage was effected. I conſidered our poſition upon the right bank of the Rhine as very uncertain, until the re eſtabliſhment of the bridge as we had neither artillery nor cavalry, and it was impoſſible to paſs them over.

The bridge is juſt finiſhed between Kehl and the Iſle of the Rhine. It is about 250 toiſes; the reſt of the army is now paſſing.

Health and reſpect,
(Signed) MOREAU.

P. S. I have this inſtant received an account, that our troops have driven the enemy from Neumhul, taking from them 200 men of the free corps of Ginlay, with a carriage; the ſwiftneſs of the horſes ſaved the gun.

July 4

The Ottoman Ambaſſador is arrived in France. He paſſed through Chamberry on the 25th of June, and will be expected at Paris in a few days.

The Cardinals of Bologna and Ferrara were made priſoners; but Buonaparte, after he had ſhewn them to the army, ſent them back to Rome, on their parole, ſaying "Go and tell your maſter what you have ſeen."

July 5.

Letter from Gen. Buonaparte, to the Executive Directory.

Head Quarters at Piſtoja, June 26.

Prince Pignatelli, citizen Directors, is juſt arrived at this place, with inſtructions from his Court, who has accepted the armiſtice. An order will be ſent off this day to the commander in chief of the Neapolitan cavalry to leave the Auſtrian army. This plenipotentiary is ſet out for Paris to morrow.

BUONAPARTE.

From MADRID, June 1.

The Prince of Peace has declared to Lord Eute, that "if the Engliſh government ſhould perſiſt in rejecting all propoſitions for the concluſion of a general peace, the King of Spain would be obliged in juſtification of his cauſe to join thoſe powers who ſhould determine to compel them to it by force of arms." ECLAIR.

WANTED,

To take Care of a Child,

A Steady WOMAN that can be well recommended.

Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, Sept. 5, 1796.

Lateſt European Intelligence,

By the Hamburgh Packet, Captain Clay, arrived at Philadelphia from Liverpool.

WEITZLAER, June 16.

YESTERDAY was an alarming day, but it ended fortunately for us, as the French were compelled to retreat. The following is the account of this bloody action:

"Yeſterday at noon a cannonade began near our town. The French made two falſe attacks on Lenu and Wehrdorff, of both which places the Auſtrians had again poſſeſſion.—General Werneck, immediately ſent a reinforcement to Wehrdorff. About two in the afternoon the French under Generals Lefevbre and Grenier, attacked the town from the ſide of the foreſt of Aherberg, with 18,000 men. The Auſtrians had only their advanced troops and light troops on the ſide of the town. The affair was at firſt conſidered as of light importance; and Werneck, therefore, only brought up the regiments from the camp behind town. But theſe were not ſufficient, as the corps of Werneck only conſiſted of 7 or 8000 men.

"The Auſtrians in the firſt two hours loſt many brave men, but between four and five the Archduke Charles arrived, and headed the troops himſelf. This inſpired the ſoldiers with new courage, and turned the battle in our favour. Till ſeven o'clock the event of the day was doubtful. Had the Auſtrians been compelled to retreat, our city would have been expoſed to the moſt imminent danger. [illegible] having arrived ſome Auſtrian regiments, and about ſeven o'clock 9,000 Saxons. Theſe decided the victory.

"General Werneck in perſon, at the head of the regiment of Karaczay, forced up the mountain, took five pieces of cannon, and the Saxons on the left wing two. The heavy artillery alſo now came up, of which the Auſtrians had before been in want, and, about 9 o'clock, the French were reduced to flight, and driven beyond Altenberg. To-day the Auſtrians are five leagues in advance. The event of this battle was of the utmoſt importance to this city, Frankfort, and the whole neighbouring country.

"The Archduke Charles gave us the pleaſing intelligence that we had nothing more to fear, as the French were retreating with the utmoſt precipitation. The Auſtrians are already at Sinn, four leagues from this place. Ten pieces of cannon, and a number of priſoners, have been juſt brought in."

Same date—ten o'clock at night.

"Our brave defenders are following up the advantages they have obtained with the utmoſt alacrity and reſolution, and excite in us the hope of ſtill greater ſucceſſes.

"Fifty French ſoldiers have been brot in here, made priſoners at Herborn, four leagues from hence; as alſo ſeven chaſſeurs and a commiſſary with his cheſt, from Dillenburg. On the chaſſeurs alone were found 2000 Louis d'Ors.—One train of artillery after another is now paſſing through this city towards Dillenburg and Weilbourg. The Auſtrians are at Lahnberg, three leagues from hence, on the road to Weilbourg; the latter town was yeſterday evacuated by the French. As the French are already driven from the vicinity of Herborn and Dillenburg, the whole of the Auſtrian army will tomorrow, paſs the Lahn in purſuit of the enemy.

"The Auſtrians have ſuffered conſiderable in the late actions; but the French ſtill more.—Some eſtimate the loſs of the latter at from two to three thouſand men killed, and from 1700 to 2000 made priſoners.

"It is aſſerted that Gen. Lefevbre is among the priſoners.

P. S. "The part of the Auſtrian army which is already on this ſide of the Lahn, continues to advance. The French have already retreated to Limbourg. The Archduke Charles, paſſed the laſt night here; his head quarters are at Weilbourg."

June 17.

The following is a more particular account of the actions which took place on the 14th, 15th, and 16th, near this city and Altenberg.

Thoſe of the 14th conſiſted chiefly of ſlight ſkirmiſhes, without any formal attack; the French, however, were driven from Werdorf, Berghauſen, Fhringhauſen, Dalheim, and Kleinfort. All theſe places ſuffered much when they retreated.

On the 15th, the actions firſt began to be warm. The French, informed that Auſtrian reinforcements had arrived on the Lahn, and the Dill, endeavoured to force the centre of the Auſtrians, and Gen. Lefebvre undertook to do it with 25 000 men; for as he had commanded in the expedition of laſt September, he was well acquainted with the country. He therefore, on the 15th in the morning, attacked the Auſtrians at Berhauſen and Wehrdorf, and endeavoured to penetrate with all his force through the wood of Berhauſen and Altenberg. The Auſtrian grenadiers, the regiment of huſſars of Verzay, and the Saxon chaſſeurs, who had come up, oppoſed them. The French had erected maſked batteries from the heights near Leun to Alterkirchen, and made a terrible fire of cartridge ſhot and ſmall arms on theſe troops, by which the Saxon chaſſeurs eſpecially ſuffered exceedingly.

"Field Marſhal Lieutenant Werneck advanced to their ſupport with the troops poſted behind the town. —The firing was terrible, and the Auſtrians began to give way in ſeveral places. The ground and the weather were both unfavorable to them; every thing was adverſe, and a retreat appeared unavoidable. Such was the ſtate of the affair at 7 in the evening, when the Archduke Charles came entirely unexpectedly on the full gallop to the field of battle. During the hotteſt fire of cartridge ſhot, he rode through all the ranks conjuring the troops to hold out only a little longer, as reinforcements were on their march.

"The Auſtrians now bravely ſuſtained the enemy's fire, and immediately after arrived the Auſtrian troops from Weilmunſter and Nuenkeim, and drew towards Konigſberg. At the ſame time the brave Saxon troops advanced by Rechrenberg to the field of battle, and alſo a number of pieces of artillery, of which the Auſtrians had before been generally in want. Batteries were immediately erected, and a vigourous fire commenced. The Auſtrian and Saxon cavalry ſurrounded the wood, the infantry advanced againſt the batteries with bayonets fixed, ſeized them while the cavalry cut their way into the wood, and the French were obliged to retreat, and victory decided in favour of the Auſtrians about about ten o'clock."

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Head quarters at Kehl, the 6th and 7th Meſſidor (24th and 25th of June)

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I had charged the adjutants general Abbatuici, Bellevane, Dacaen, Montrichard, and the chief of brigade of engineers Boiſgerard, and Dedon, the chief of the battalion of pontonneers, with a ſurvey of the Rhine, the preparation for a paſſage, and with all the details which an operation of ſuch importance demands. Nothing could equal the intelligence with which theſe preparations were made, but the intrepidity and talents which were diſplayed in the execution.

The troops which have paſſed to Kehl, are the ſecond battalions of the 3d half brigade, and the firſt of the 16th light infantry with the 31ſt, 89th and 56th infantry of the line. The chief of battalion Beodelievre, commanding the 2d battalion of the 3d half brigade of light infantry, particularly diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the attack of the redoubts; the wounds which he received did not prevent his continuing at his poſt—he is known for one of the braveſt officers of the army. The addreſs, the bravery, and the zeal of the battalion of pontonniers did not a little contribute to our ſucceſs—they worked without intermiſſion for ſixty hours.

The Gen. Lajalais, although not on the ſervice, requeſted of me at the moment of attack, that he might lead, as he perfectly knew the localities of the place; this knowledge was highly uſeful, and the example did not a little animate the courage of our troops—I will impart to you other traits of courage which have marked this day.—One of the moſt remarkable is, in the manner in which the firſt redoubt on the plain was carried; the ſoldiers, after having leaped into the ditch before the eſcalade, threw a ſhower of ſtones upon the defenders, who threw down their arms, when they ſaw the French upon the parade, and forcing the gorge.

If the enemy had known of this enterpriſe, it would have been almoſt impoſſible—It is fortunate that they were the dupes of all the falſe attacks and movements which we made to conceal it from them: They were equally ignorant in the town of Straſburg; they knew nothing of the preparations till the moment that they could no longer be conceiled from them; that was the paſſage of the boats upon the branch Marſile; on the 5th at midday, I made the gates be ſhut, that the enemy might not obtain further intelligence.

In the midſt of the eulogies which I have beſtowed upon all thoſe who have concurred in this operation, I regret that I have to complain of the watermen of Straſburg, whoſe bad diſpoſition has been carried to its height; thoſe of whom boats were requeſted for the expedition, refuſed the rudders to the requiſition of the chief of the Pontonniers. Your commiſſioners with the adminiſtrations of that town were obliged to make domiciliary viſits to procure them—this retarded the paſſage two hours, and day began to appear before the departure of the firſt boats; ſo that the falſe attacks which were begun, muſt have given the alarm along the whole river.

I hope we ſhall ſoon be in a poſition to extend our right hand to the army of Italy, and our left to that of the Sambre and Meuſe.

You will excuſe me, Citizen Directors, for not having ſent you my report as ſoon as the paſſage was effected. I conſidered our poſition upon the right bank of the Rhine as very uncertain, until the re eſtabliſhment of the bridge as we had neither artillery nor cavalry, and it was impoſſible to paſs them over.

The bridge is juſt finiſhed between Kehl and the Iſle of the Rhine. It is about 250 toiſes; the reſt of the army is now paſſing.

Health and reſpect,

(Signed) MOREAU.

P. S. I have this inſtant received an account, that our troops have driven the enemy from Neumhul, taking from them 200 men of the free corps of Ginlay, with a carriage; the ſwiftneſs of the horſes ſaved the gun.

July 4

The Ottoman Ambaſſador is arrived in France. He paſſed through Chamberry on the 25th of June, and will be expected at Paris in a few days.

The Cardinals of Bologna and Ferrara were made priſoners; but Buonaparte, after he had ſhewn them to the army, ſent them back to Rome, on their parole, ſaying, "Go and tell your maſter what you have ſeen."

July 5.

Letter from Gen. Buonaparte, to the Executive Directory.

Head Quarters at Piſtoja. June 26.

Prince Pignatelli, citizens Directors, is juſt arrived at this place, with inſtructions from his Court, who has accepted the armiſtice. An order will be ſent off this day to the commander in chief of the Neapolitan cavalry, to leave the Auſtrian army. This plenipotentiary is to ſet out for Paris to morrow.

BUONAPARTE.

From MADRID, June 1.

The Prince of Peace has declared to Lord Bute, that "if the Engliſh government ſhould perſiſt in rejecting all propoſitions for the concluſion of a general peace, the King of Spain would be obliged in juſtification of his cauſe to join thoſe powers who ſhould determine to compel them to it by force of arms." ECLAIR.

WANTED,

To take Care of a Child,

A Steady WOMAN that can be well recommended.

Inquire of the Printers.

Newport, Sept. 5, 1796.

NEWPORT, September 6.

At the Town Meeting on Tuesday last, the following Gentlemen were rechosen to represent this Town in General Assembly, viz. George Champlin, Esq; John Handy, Esq; Mr. Nicholas Taylor, Mr. John L. Bofs, Col. Archibald Crary, and General Simeon Martin.

The same Day was also the Election, in this State, of Representatives to the Congress of the United States; from the Return of Votes it appears, that the Hon. BENJAMIN BOURN and CHRISTOPHER GRANT CHAMPLIN, Esquires, are elected.

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General Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, (of South Carolina) is to succeed Mr. Monroe, as Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the French Republic.

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On Sunday last was married by the Rev. Mr. Thurston, Capt. THOMAS GEORGE, to Miss SARAH BROWN—a Lady much esteemed by her Friends and Acquaintance.

On Tuesday the 30th of August departed from Life, HENRY MARCHANT, Esq; in the 55th Year of his Age, —and on the Friday following his Funeral was attended by a very large Number of respectable Characters.

A Friend to the Deceased conceives it may not be unuseful to sketch his public and private Virtues.

Early in Life he entered upon the Practice of Law, and became eminent in that Profession.—Faithful to his Clients, he studied their Causes with Attention, and plead them with Energy.

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Repeatedly a *Deputy* from this Town to the *General Assembly*, he consulted its best Interest, and while he steadily promoted it, was not inattentive to the Interest of the State.

A *Delegate* to *Congress* under the *Confederation*, he displayed the Orator and Politician. A true Patriot, attached to the *Rights of Man*, he considered those Rights could only be preserved by a well ordered Government, and that such Government could not exist without due Subordination.

The Office of *District Judge* for *Rhode-Island District*, to which he was appointed on this State's adopting the *Constitution* of the *United States*, and which he held until Death, he discharged with Circumspection, Impartiality, Ability, and the strictest Integrity.

The Duties and Charities of a Husband and Father he performed with affectionate Attention, and looking well to the Affairs of his Household they were conducted with Economy, Order and Peace.

He was bountiful, punctual, industrious, persevering.

Of a communicative Disposition, in his Manners Decency and Dignity united with Affability.

He constantly attended public Worship, and was a firm Believer and Supporter of Christianity.

Thus believing and conducting, and relying on the Mercy of *God* in *Jesus Christ*, he sustained a long, distressing Illness, with uncommon Composure of Mind, and died in Peace.

When we contemplate the Character of *Judge Marchant*, We have Reason deeply to lament our Loss,—when we consider the Afflictions of Life, and the End of the Righteous, ought we not to acquiesce in this Dispensation of *Divine Providence*.

—Let us so number our Days as to apply our Hearts unto Wisdom.

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—At Charleston, South-Carolina, on the 7th August, Mrs. R. ELIZER, Consort of Mr. Isaac Elizer, of that City.

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—Mr CHARLES HIPWORTH, Comedian, lately of the Charleston Theatre.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
District of Newport, Sept 6.

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Brig Friendship, Child,	Charleston
Snow Whim, Ambrose,	Savannah
Sloop Harriot, Munro,	Havanna
Ship Washington, Shearman,	Ditto
Sloop Sally, Crane,	Camden
—— New-York Packet, Shaw,	Charleston
—— Lucy Ann, Webster,	New York
—— Friendship, Peterson,	Ditto
CLEARED,	*for*
Sloop Aurora, Bliss,	New-York
—— Butterfly, Tew,	Perth Amboy
—— Polly, Gifford,	Philadelphia

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A Ten-Plate Stove, with the Pipe;

AND

An OPEN STOVE.

Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, Sept. 5, 1796.

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By Order of the President and Directors,

M. SEIXAS, *Cashier.*

☞ Transferring of Shares will Cease from the 20th until the 27th Inst.

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New Duties on Carriages.

SUPERVISOR's OFFICE.

Providence August 2 1796

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In the County of Providence, by Nathaniel Cushing, Esq; at this Office.

In the County of Newport, by George Sears, Esq; in Newport.

In the County of Washington, by Daniel E. Updike, Esq; in North-Kingstown.

In the County of Kent, by Thomas Arnold, Esq; in East-Greenwich.

In the County of Bristol, by Samuel Bosworth, Esq in Bristol.

JOHN S. DEXTER, *Supervisor of the Revenue for the District of Rhode-Island.*

To the PUBLIC.

DESIROUS of contributing all in my Power to the Advancement of the manufacturing Interests of my own Country, I would inform the Public, that on my last Voyage to Dublin and Liverpool, in the Brig Mary, myself Master, she had a Foresail of Duck, made in the Newport Manufactory.—After the most rough and boisterous Passage, I ever experienced, of 46 Days in the Winter Season, in which most of my other Sails and a Number of Spars were carried away and lost, the said Foresail was all my Dependance to carry the Vessel into Port.—Two Cloths of it (being injured by Chafing against the Forestay, which after the Loss of the Bowsprit was taken to the Bows) were taken out in Dublin, and replaced with new English Duck, No. 1 That the American Duck in said Sail, on my Return home, after a Passage of 57 Days, was in better Order than said English Duck, and fitter for further Service. From this Experience, I am decidedly of Opinion, that the Duck, made in the Newport Manufactory, will outwear any imported Duck—and can cheerfully recommend it to my Fellow Citizens.

WILLIAM READ.

Newport Sept. 1, 1796

DANCING-SCHOOL.

THE Subscriber begs Leave to present his Respects to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Newport, and inform them, That in Consequence of several Applications which have been made to him, he is ready to give Lessons of Dancing to Children, and to Persons more advanced in Life, who may be desirous of Improvement in that very elegant and useful Branch of Education.—He flatters himself, that his Scholars would appear to Advantage in a much shorter Time than usual, as the Principles of his Mode of Instruction are founded upon Reflection, and long professional Experience.—He purposes hiring the Room hitherto occupied by Mr. Turner, and intends to open his School, as soon as there shall be a Subscription completed for Twenty Scholars—the Terms to be Four Dollars a Month for each Scholar, and the Month to comprise sixteen Lessons. Every Species of Dance, both English and French, will be taught; and the Subscriber is persuaded, that his Attention to maintain good Order and Propriety of Conduct in his School, and his Zeal for the rapid Improvement of his Scholars, will be such as to deserve the Protection of those, who may honor him with their Commands.—Such as prefer private Lessons for their Children, will be waited upon at their own Houses.

J. B. FRANCISQUY.

Subscription Papers are left at Mr. Townsend's Coffee-House, and at the Post Office.

Newport Sept 5 1796

WE the Subscribers being appointed, by the Hon. Town Council of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of Mr. BENJAMIN JEFFERS, late of said Newport, Mariner, deceased, represented Insolvent, do hereby call upon all Persons having any Demands against said Estate to bring in their Claims to either of us at our respective Dwellings, within Six Months from this Date, being the Time allowed for that Purpose.

GIDEON DAVENPORT, } *Commissioners.*
OLIVER READ, }

All Persons indebted to said Estate, are required to make immediate Payment to

SAMUEL JEFFERS, *Administrator.*

Newport, Sept. 5, 1796.

WE the Subscribers being by the Worshipful Town Council of the Town of Newport, appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of Captain JOSEPH BATTY, late of Newport, Mariner, deceased, represented insolvent; and Three Months longer, from the 2d of November next, being allowed for that Purpose, all Persons having any Demands against said Estate, are requested, if they shall think fit, to bring in their Claims, to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within the said Time.

SAMUEL CARR jun.
BENJAMIN CHURCH.

All Persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate Payment, to

BENJAMIN TAYER, Administrator.

Newport, Sept. 5, 1796,

THEATRE.

NEWPORT.

Mr. DURANG has the Honor to announce his BENEFIT—(in which Mr. ROBERTS and Mrs. DURANG have Part)

For WEDNESDAY EVENING, September 7, 1796.

Being positively the last Night this Season.

The Inhabitants of the Town of Newport, and its Vicinity, are respectfully informed, that the present Part of the Old American Company's positive Engagement to return to the Theatre New York, at the End of this Week, precludes their prolonging the Performance after the Time mentioned,

The Entertainments are arranged in such a Manner, notwithstanding the Variety, as to require but few Minutes Interval.—Tickets, for this last Night, are,

Box 3*s*. Pit 2*s*/6. Gallery 9*d*.

Will be presented that much admired Comedy of one Act, called the

BEAUX STRATAGEM;

OR THE

HUMOUROUS LANDLORD.

Aimwell,	Mr. Hallam,
Boniface,	Mr. Roberts,
Gibbet,	Mr. Tompkins,
Archer,	Mr. Durang,
And Cherry,	Mrs. Durang.

End of the Play, a Comic SONG, by Mr. DURANG, called,

The NEW FEDERAL BOW WOW.

To which will be added,

The favourite Comic Opera of the

POOR SOLDIER.

Darby,	Mr. Hallam,
Father Luke,	Mr. Roberts,
Bagatelle,	Mr. Lee,
Dermot,	Mr. Tompkins,
Patrick *(the Poor Soldier)*	Mr. Durang.
Norah,	Mrs. Tompkins,
Kathleen,	Mrs. Durang.

End of the Opera, a HORNPIPE—by Mr. DURANG.

After which, Tumbling on the SLACK ROPE, by Mr. DURANG.

The Evening's Entertainment will conclude with a grand historical characteristic PANTOMIME, called the

DEATH of Captain COOK.

With Decorations incidental to the Piece.

Captain Cook.	Mr. Hallam,
Marines and Sailors, by the Company,	
Core *(an Indian Chief)*	Mr. Durang,
Connovago,	Mr. Tompkins,
Vergs *(Chaplain to the Indians)*	Mr. Roberts,
Sons to Columbia,	by the Company,
And, Chichico, *(Daughter of Vergo)*	Mrs. Tompkins,

In the Course of which is a Solo Dance of Caira.

A View of Captain Cook's Ship which he sailed in, and his Reception among the Indians in South-America.

The Entertainment to conclude with

The Funeral of Captain Cook, and Procession of his Marines and Sailors.

The Marriage Ceremony of the Savages, &c. &c. &c.

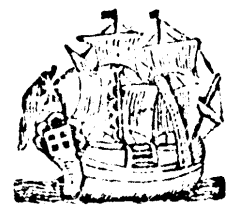
N B. The Public of this Town are most humbly requested to take into their kind, generous and humane Consideration, the great Disadvantage we have laboured under by the poor Business we had all this Summer, as not to enable us to pay near our weekly Expences, &c. till these two Weeks that the Providence Company came down here, which really greatly served them, for we had Nothing out of their great Nights but our poor little Salaries, which as this is really the Case, it is with great Submission, most humbly requested you will consider the same, and please to honour and patronize this our last Attempt.

☞ Tickets, and Places in the Boxes, to be had at the Box-Office, under the Theatre, from Ten o'Clock 'till One, and from Three all the Evening, on the Day of Performance.

The Doors will be opened at Six, and the Curtain drawn up precisely at Eight o'Clock.

Vivat Respublica!

For CHARLESTON and GEORGE-TOWN *(South-Carolina)*



The Sloop HARRIET,

JOSEPH NORTHAM, Master,

Will sail the 10th of October.—For Freight or Passage apply to

E. BURRILL.

Newport, Sept. 5, 1796

THE Schooner JUNO will sail for CHARLESTON (South Carolina) the first of October, having excellent Accommodations for Passengers.—For Freight or Passage apply to

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NOTICE is hereby given, to the Creditors of SAMUEL YEATS, Painter, deceased, represented insolvent, that the subscribers are appointed, by the Town Council of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine all Claims against said Deceased's Estate, and Six Months longer, from this Date, being allowed for that Purpose; they may be exhibited to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within said Time.

JOHN PITMAN, jun.
DANIEL DUNHAM, 3d.

All Persons having any Demands on the Company of SAMUEL and SETH YATES, Painters, are desired to settle immediately with the underwritten Subscriber; and all indebted to the aforesaid Estate, are requested to make immediate Payment to SETH YATES, Executor.

September 5 1796.

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Ship Washington, Shearman,	Ditto
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GIDEON DAVENPORT, } *Commissioners.*
OLIVER READ, }

All Persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate Payment to

SAMUEL JEFFERS, *Administrator.*

Newport, Sept. 5, 1796.

WE the Subscribers being by the Worshipful Town Council of the Town of Newport, appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of Captain JOSEPH BATTY, late of Newport, Mariner, deceased, represented insolvent; and Three Months longer, from the 1st of November next, being allowed for that Purpose, all Persons having any Demands against said Estate, are requested, if they shall think fit, to bring in their Claims, to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within the said Time.

SAMUEL CARR jun.
BENJAMIN CHURCH.

All Persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate Payment, to

BENJAMIN TAYER, Administrator.

Newport, Sept. 5, 1796.

THEATRE.

NEWPORT.

Mr. DURANG has the Honor to announce his BENEFIT—(in which Mr. ROBERTS and Mrs. DURANG have Part)

For WEDNESDAY EVENING, September 7, 1796.

Being positively the last Night this Season.

The Inhabitants of the Town of Newport, and its Vicinity, are respectfully informed, that the present Part of the Old American Company's positive Engagement to return to the Theatre New York, at the End of this Week, precludes their prolonging the Performance after the Time mentioned.

The Entertainments are arranged in such a Manner, notwithstanding the Variety, as to require but few Minutes Interval.—Tickets, for this last Night, are,

Box 3*s*. Pit 2*s*. Gallery 9*d*.

Will be presented that much admired Comedy of one Act, called the

BEAUX STRATAGEM;

OR THE

HUMOUROUS LANDLORD.

Aimwell,	Mr. Hallam,
Boniface,	Mr. Roberts,
Gibbet,	Mr. Tompkins,
Archer,	Mr. Durang,
And Cherry,	Mrs. Durang.

End of the Play, a Comic SONG, by Mr. DURANG, called,

The NEW FEDERAL BOW WOW.

To which will be added,

The favourite Comic Opera of the

POOR SOLDIER.

Darby,	Mr. Hallam,
Father Luke,	Mr. Roberts,
Bagatelle,	Mr. Lee,
Dermot,	Mr. Tompkins,
Patrick (*the Poor Soldier*)	Mr. Durang.
Norah,	Mrs. Tompkins,
Kathleen,	Mrs. Durang.

End of the Opera, a HORNPIPE—by Mr. DURANG. After which, Tumbling on the SLACK ROPE, by Mr. DURANG.

The Evening's Entertainment will conclude with a grand historical characteristic PANTOMIME, called the

DEATH of Captain COOK.

With Decorations incidental to the Piece.

Captain Cook.	Mr. Hallam,
Marines and Sailors, by the Company,	
Core (*an Indian Chief*)	Mr. Durang,
Connuvago,	Mr. Tompkins,
Verga (*Chaplain to the Indians*)	Mr. Roberts,
Sons to Columbia,	by the Company,
And, Chichico, (*Daughter of Verga*)	Mrs. Tompkins.

In the Course of which is a Solo Dance of Ca Ira.

A View of Captain Cook's Ship which he sailed in, and his Reception among the Indians in South-America.

The Entertainment to conclude with

The Funeral of Captain Cook, and Procession of his Marines and Sailors.

The Marriage Ceremony of the Savages, &c. &c. &c.

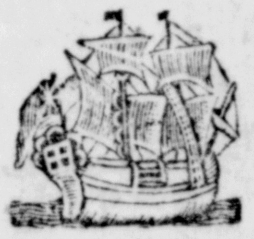
N. B. The Public of this Town are most humbly requested to take into their kind, generous and humane Consideration, the great Disadvantage we have laboured under by the poor Business we had all this Summer, as not to enable us to pay near our weekly Expences, &c. till these two Weeks that the Providence Company came down here, which really greatly served them, for we had Nothing out of their great Nights but our poor little Salaries, which as this is really the Case, it is with great Submission, most humbly requested you will consider the same, and please to honour and patronize this our last Attempt.

☞ Tickets, and Places in the Boxes, to be had at the Box-Office, under the Theatre, from Ten o'Clock 'till One, and from Three all the Evening, on the Day of Performance.

The Doors will be opened at Six, and the Curtain drawn up precisely at Eight o'Clock.

Vivat Respublica!

For CHARLESTON and GEORGE-TOWN *(South-Carolina)*



The Sloop HARRIET,

JOSEPH NORTHAM, Master,

Will sail the 10th of October.—For Freight or Passage apply to

E. BURRILL.

Newport, Sept. 5, 1796.

THE Schooner JUNO will sail for CHARLESTON (South Carolina) the first of October, having excellent Accommodations for Passengers.—For Freight or Passage apply to

E. BURRILL.

Newport, Sept. 5, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the Creditors of SAMUEL YEATS, Painter, deceased, represented insolvent, that the subscribers are appointed, by the Town Council of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine all Claims against said Deceased's Estate; and Six Months longer, from this Date, being allowed for that Purpose; they may be exhibited to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within said Time.

JOHN PITMAN, jun.
DANIEL DUNHAM, 3d.

All Persons having any Demands on the Company of SAMUEL and SETH YATES, Painters, are desired to settle immediately with the underwritten Subscriber; and all indebted to the abovesaid Estate, are requested to make immediate Payment to SETH YATES, Executor.

September 5 1796.

LINES

By the Rev. Mr. BISHOP, to his WIFE, with a present of a Pinknife.

A KNIFE, dear girl, cuts love they say;
Mere modish love perhaps it may;
For any fool of any kind
Can separate what was never join'd,
The knife that cuts our love in two
Will have much tougher work to do;
Must cut your softness, worth and spirit,
Down to the vulgar size and merit,
To level yours with modern taste,
Must cut a world of sense to waste;
And from your single beauty's store
Chip what would dizzen out a score.
The self same blade from me must sever
Sensation, judgment, sight forever!
All mem'ry of endearments past,
All hope of comforts long to last;
All that makes fourteen years with you
A summer—and a short one too;
All that affection, feels and fears,
When hours without you, seem like years;
'Till that be done (and I'd as soon
Believe this knife will chip the moon)
Accept my present, undeter'd,
And leave their proverbs to the herd.
It ends kiss, delicious treat,
Your lips acknowledge the receipt,
Love, fond of such substantial fare,
And proud to play the glutton there,
All thoughts of cutting will disdain,
Save only—*cut and come again.*

ANECDOTE.

A YOUNG Lady being sick, a physician was sent for to feel her pulse; she being very coy, and loath he should touch her naked skin, pulled her shift over her hand; the Doctor observing it, took a corner of his coat and laid it on her shift sleeve; at which a lady that stood by wondered; O madam, said he, *a linen pulse must always have a woollen physician.*

The Bon Mot without a joke.

A DAUGHTER of labour, who had been in service in the pottery business from her childhood, when weary, would frequently be wishing to be married, that, as she emphatically termed it, she might rest her bones. Hymen, at length listened to her prayers, and a neighbouring clodhopper led her to the altar nothing loath. Some time afterwards her late mistress meeting her, asked her, "Well Mary, have you rested your bones yet?" "Yes indeed," replied she, with a sigh, "my *jaw bones*."

Painter's Colours,

Dye-Stuffs, &c.

James Taylor & Co.

At the old established MEDICINE STORE, opposite Mr. WILLIAM LANGLEY's, in Thames-street,

To their large and general Assortment of

Genuine Drugs and Medicines,

Which they sell on liberal Terms and Credit, Wholesale and Retail, have just added an Assortment of

PAINTER's COLOURS,

Of the best Quality, at reduced Prices,

Consisting of

- White Lead,
- Spanish Brown,
- Spanish White,
- Verdigrease,
- Vermilion,
- Prussian Blue, fine, N° 1,
- Naples Yellow,
- Patent Yellow,
- Spruce Ditto,
- Stone Ditto, first Quality,
- Stone Do. 2d Quality,
- Rose, or Dutch Pink,
- Best Drop Lake,
- Reeves's Patent Colours in Boxes,
- Gold and Silver Leaf,
- Best India Rubber,
- Camel's Hair-Pencils assorted,
- A few Boxes of vegetable French *Rouge*.

Also DYE-STUFFS—consisting of

- Best ground Camwood,
- Chip Ditto,
- Madder ground,
- Blue Vitriol,
- Oil of Vitriol,
- Copperas, &c. &c.

An Assortment, as usual, of best SPICES, viz.

- Cassia,
- True Cinnamon,
- NUTMEGS, the best Kind, by the Quantity,
- Cloves,
- Mace, &c.
- Fresh Flask Florence Oil, per Case, or smaller Quantity.

Newport, August 30, 1796.

FOR SALE,

A Small SCHOONER, of about 19 Tons Burthen, 5 Years old, is well found, with Sails, Rigging, &c.—For further Particulars inquire of

STEPHEN BARKER.

Newport, August 20, 1796.

ALL Persons who have Claims against the Estate of SAMUEL WHITEHORNE, late of Newport, Distiller, deceased, are hereby notified to present the same; and all those who are indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate Payment, to

RUTH WHITEHORNE, *Administratrix.*

Newport, May 5, 1796.

FOR SALE,

A Second-hand COACH, suitable for a Stage, will accommodate Six Persons; is in Repair, and fit for immediate Use.—For Terms inquire of the Printer.

To be Sold, by

ROBERT STEVENS,

CLEAR and merchantable Pine Boards,
Cedar, Cypress, and Spruce Clapboards,
Cedar, Cypress, and Pine Shingles,
Corn by the Quantity or single Bushel,
Coarse Salt, Ditto, Ditto.
Three Thousand Weight Ship Bread,
Bricks by the Thousand.

Durants—Calimancoes—Lastings—Moretns &c.

Also a CONSIGNMENT of

3 4, 7-8, and Yard Wide Irish Linens, by the Box or Piece,
Spanish Brown by the Cask,
German Steel by the Tub,
Nankeens, by the Bale or Piece—Broadcloths—Kersimeres, &c.
Good Bohea Tea, by the 100 Weight, Dozen, or Half-Dozen lbs.

Newport August 22 1796.

To be LET, by

NICHOLAS P. TILLINGHAST,

THE HOUSE in which he now lives.—An excellent Stand for Business.

Newport, August 22, 1796.

TO BE SOLD,

AN Estate, lying between the Estate of Mr. GEORGE GIBBS, and the Estate improved by Mr. JOHN HADWEN 1—Consisting of Two Dwelling Houses, Store, Wharf, Yard, Garden, and a good Well of Water, &. &c.—For Particulars apply to GEORGE CHAMPLIN, Esq; or the Subscriber in South Kingstown. THO. C. HAZARD.

Newport, August 22, 1796.

JAMES M. HOSIER

HAVING been frequently advised, by divers Persons, to carry on the BREWING Business, for the Supply of Family Beer,—Takes this Method to inform the Public in general, that having provided himself with the necessary Stock, is now ready to furnish such as may want

Good Table Beer,

At Twelve Shillings per Barrel, and common Ship Beer at Nine Shillings per Barrel, or by the Half Barrel at the same Rate.

He will find the Cask, and deliver the Beer at the respective Houses, or Vessels. Those that wish to be supplied, are desired to send or leave Orders at his Father's, GILES HOSIER.

Newport, May 23 1796.

Valuable real Estate for Sale.

CONsisting of Dwelling-Houses, Store-Houses, a large Distillery, and Lots of Land, situated in this Town—For Description, Terms, &c. &c. inquire of the Printer.

Newport, August 15, 1796.

Just Received, and for Sale, by

HENRY G. CHAMPLIN,

At his Store, in Thames-street, just below the RED MARKET,

A FRESH and general Assortment of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS.

SPERMACETI CANDLES, of the first Quality, by the Box, or smaller Quantity.

He has also for Sale,

Good Turk's Island SALT, by the Bushel.

☞ Flaxseed, Tow-Cloth, and many other Articles of Country Produce, will be taken in pay for the above.

Newport, May 23, 1796.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

At his Stores, on Mr. NEWMAN *and* HOLMES's *Wharves, and at his Shop, on the Point, near the Ferry Wharf,*

Jamaica Spirits, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
West India and New England RUM by the Hogshead or Barrel,
GIN, by the Pipe, Barrel, or Case,
MOLASSES, of an excellent Quality, for Retailing, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
BOHEA TEA, of an excellent Quality, just imported from India, in the Ship John Jay, by the Chest, Half Ditto, Quarter Ditto, or Dozen Pounds,
Brown SUGAR, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
100 Barrels of MENHAYDEN.
FLOUR, SHIP and CABIN-BREAD, by the Barrel, or larger Quantity.

HE has also to sell, on COMMISSION,
A SLOOP of about 54 Tons Burthen, now lying at Col. Sherburne's Wharf,

A BRIG, now on the Stocks, of about 100 Tons Burthen, and may be launched at the shortest Notice.

An excellent Lot of Land on the Main street, known by the Name of Emery's Corner, with a good Well of Water thereon, will be sold Cheap for Cash. And sundry DWELLING-HOUSES, situated in different Parts of the Town.

N. B. He gives the highest Price for old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, August 15, 1796.

For SALE, by

ETHAN CLARKE,

A Consignment of 3000 Bushels Turks-Island SALT—and a few Hogsheads of best Virginia TOBACCO.—He has also 2000lbs. of LOAF SUGAR, and other GOODS as usual, cheap for Cash.

Newport, August 22, 1796.

TIN OVENS,

Of a new Construction, MADE and SOLD, by

JOSEPH MUMFORD,

Near the RED-MARKET,

Nearly opposite Mr. Thomas Green & Son, *the Sign of the* BUCK—*and next Door to Mr.* Benjamin Church,

WHERE he carries on his Business, as usual, with Fidelity and Despatch—and will sell as CHEAP—*as can be bought in this or any State in the Union.*

The Convenience of those OVENS in roasting Meat—or Cookery of most Descriptions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and Attendance required in Cooking, in the common Way, are sufficient to recommend them to the Public.

Also, Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholesale and Retail; Iron Wire of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard; Sheet Iron Dripping Pans; Sheet-Iron Stoves and Pipes, suitable for Shops and Vessels Cabins.

He gives Cash for old Pewter and Lead.

Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the smallest Favours gratefully acknowledged.

He returns his sincere Thanks to those who have favoured him with their Custom, and wishes a Continuance of the same.

Newport, August 8, 1796.

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE. POWDER and SHOT, and an Assortment of CROCKERY WARE.

☞ Likewise—A Quantity of excellent SPANISH SEGARS, and a Cask of POWDER.

American Manufactures.

DUCK and sewing TWINE, warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured in the United States (or imported) for Sale, by

Christopher Fowler

At the DUCK MANUFACTORY,

Where a generous Price is constantly given, for good clean FLAX.

A few Sets of Dr. PERKINS's PATENT INSTRUMENTS for removing Pains and Inflammations, with Transfers, to be sold, by

August 8, '96. WILLIAM LADD.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT well-known Estate, the TAMMANY HILL FARM, late belonging to GODFREY MALBONE, Esq; deceased, situated in Newport, Rhode-Island—consisting of about Seven Hundred Acres of choice arable and pasture Land, within a Mile of the central Part of the Town of Newport.—This Estate is advantageously situated—plentifully watered—commands an extensive Prospect of the Town, Ocean, Country, &c. &c.—Has upon it Orchards, of the best engrafted Fruit-Trees; and Three handsome Farm Houses, in good Repair.—In the elegant and extensive Gardens, belonging to the same, are several Fish Ponds—Bathing Streams, Summer-Houses, &c. &c.—Together with a Quantity of Connecticut Free Stone—The Ruins of a large Mansion-House, consumed by Fire.—For Terms of Purchase, &c. apply to FRANCIS BRINLEY, and WILLIAM HUNTER, Esq'rs, at Newport, Rhode-Island—Dr. LLOYD, or Mr. NATHANIEL BRINLEY, at Boston—Mr. SAMUEL BRECK, jun. Philadelphia—or to RICHARD HARRISON, Esq; at New-York.

☞ If this valuable Estate is not sold entire, in a short Time, it will be sold in such Parcels or Divisions as to suit any Number of Purchasers, that may apply to

FRA. BRINLEY, *Administrator.*

July 5, 1796.

To be Sold, by

BENJAMIN HILL,

On Capt. CALEB GARDNER's *Wharf,*

SHIP-BREAD and Cabin Bread, of all Kinds, as cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.—Also superfine and common Flour by the barrel and Middlings by the Barrel, or smaller Quantity.

Newport, August 1, 1796.

WHEREAS the Honorable Town-Council of the Town of East Greenwich, on the 28th Day of May last, appointed us the Subscribers Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims against the Estate of THOMAS FRY, Esq; late of said East Greenwich deceased, represented Insolvent.—All Persons therefore having Claims or Demands against said Estate, are hereby notified to exhibit the same to either of us, within Nine Months from the above Date, being the Time allowed said Commissioners to make Report.

ANDREW BOYD, JONATHAN SALISBURY } Commissioners.

East Greenwich, June 4, 1796.